

February 6, 1918

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FEBRUARY 13, 1918.

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FEB. 2, 1918.

ROWS AND SKETCH, LTD.
FEB. 6, 1918

The Illustrated War News



IN HIS WINTER KIT: A SERBIAN INFANTRYMAN.

Photograph by C.N.

THE GREAT WAR.

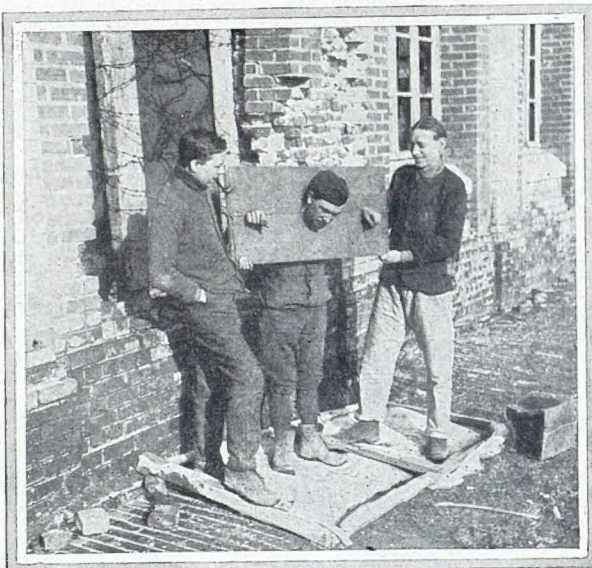
GERMAN STRIKE FABLES—ENEMY FEELERS ON THE WEST—GUN-FIRE AND RAIDS—
THE ENEMY'S GROWING ACTIVITY—FURTHER SUCCESSES IN THE AIR—BIG ITALIAN
BAG OF HOSTILE AIRCRAFT.

BY the time this article appears the German strikes will seem almost prehistoric. As anticipated by all but fond optimists, the Mailed Party cru hed the "movement," such as it was, with a turn of the fist. The whole incident, like the report of Mark Twain's death, was greatly exaggerated. Its popular significance was almost nil. For effect, Herr Dittmann, the Socialist Minority leader, was sent to a fortress for five years and to prison for two months for attempting to address a meeting. Berlin Wireless sent out a lurid and circumstantial story of rioting and bloodshed in Oxford Street. The object of publishing such a fable is not clear, unless it were to afford the German public encouraging proof that Great Britain is breaking up internally. Similarly, the German strike stories could only have been allowed

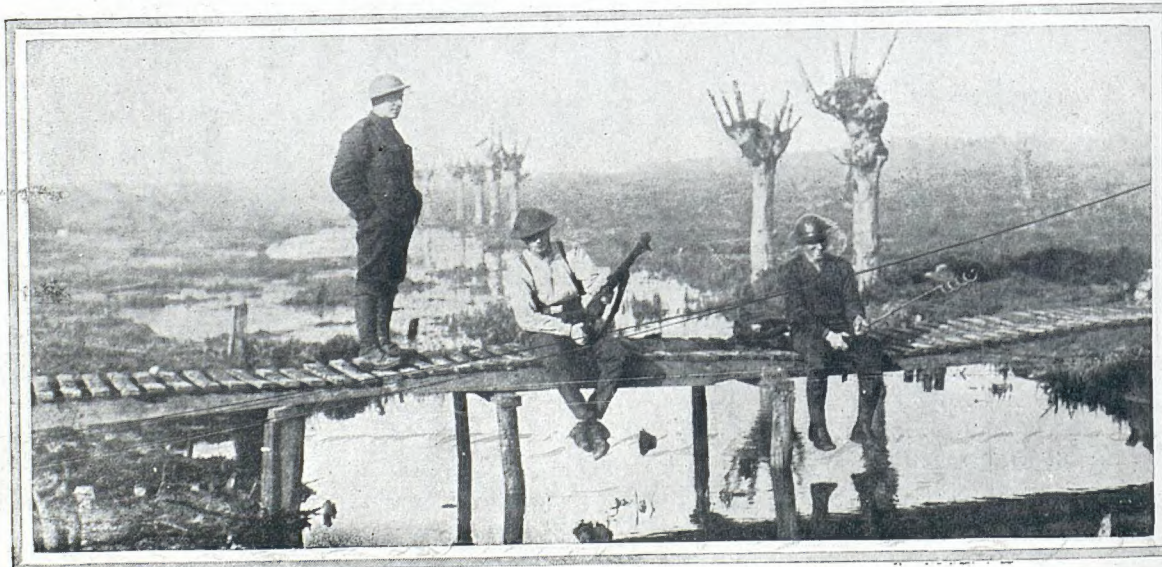
out in order to comfort us with the idea that Germany was in a bad way. Had their own domestic disturbances meant anything, the authorities would not have heartened a "rebellious" German democracy with British parallels.

During the week under review the enemy became more active in raiding and in artillery fire. He searched the British line up and down with local attacks and gun-fire. His artillery opened first at Gouzeaucourt and Lens, points thirty miles apart; next day the bombardment had shifted very little, the fire being rather more to the south of Lens; while, before Cambrai, La Vacquerie was now getting what Gouzeaucourt had received.

Then Ypres and Amentières had a dose. The Lens district was the next subject of attention; but positions north-east of Gavrelle,



WONDERING TO WHAT EXTENT THE GERMANS USED IT:
TESTING A PILLORY FOUND IN A VILLAGE EVACUATED
BY THE ENEMY.—[Official Photograph.]



WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY: SOLDIERS ANGLING ON A WESTERN-FRONT BATTLEFIELD, WITH
A RIFLE AND A WIRE-ENTANGLEMENT SUPPORTING STEEL UPRIGHT FOR FISHING RODS.—[Official Photographs.]

in the Arras meant that was being shifted further Ypres, and left alone; into great once more Marcoing and of the B. Cambrai while, not the Lens and regions were only shelled while, our were silent for a time 5th, when opened on positions of Lens. saw the enemy again very southward recourt, Cambrai from in the Lens by that to near the M. in gun-fire of Cambrai.

The enemy raids in some with incidents raids were points first east of Ypres.



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next visit Wood, which was attacked. branches near Cambrai.

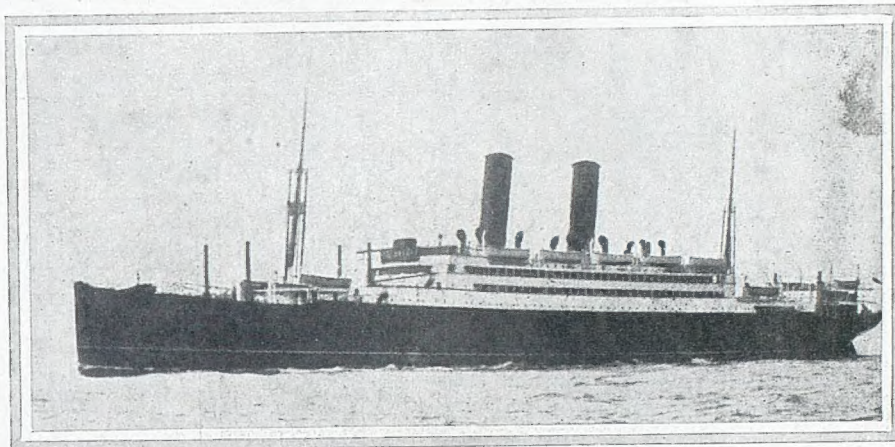
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in the Arras region, were also "strafed," which meant that the centre of the Lens-Cambrai line was being tested. The chief artillery activity now shifted further north to Armentières and east of Ypres, and the Cambrai front was for the moment left alone; but on the 5th the enemy guns broke into great activity once more south of Marcoing and north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road; while, northward, the Lens and Ypres regions were vigorously shelled. Meanwhile, our guns were silent, except for a time on the 5th, when they opened on enemy positions at Hargicourt and south of Lens. The 6th saw the enemy guns again very active southward at Havrincourt, on the Cambrai front, and in the Lens region by that town, and near the Menin Road. On the 7th some activity in gun-fire was shown by the enemy south-west of Cambrai and south of Lens.

The enemy grew bolder also in the matter of raids in some force, while the British were content with incidental affairs of patrols. These German raids were also in the nature of feelers. The points first attempted were Arleux-en-Gohelle, east of Vimy, and Gheluvelt; Poelcapelle had the

forty miles away, the Germans approached a post south of Armentières. Mericourt and Avion, Zaandvoorde, south of Gheluvelt, and Neuve Chapelle were next on the list. None of the enemy attempts except that at Zaandvoorde—where a British post was rushed—came to any



TORPEDOED OFF THE IRISH COAST WHILE SERVING AS A TRANSPORT WITH U.S. TROOPS:
THE ANCHOR LINER "TUSCANIA."

Owing to the fine discipline on board, and the rescue work of British destroyers, not more than 166 lives were lost, out of 2401 on board.—[Photograph by C.N.]

success. The majority of the raids were on points of the Ypres-Armentières-Neuve-Chapelle sector.

During the same period the British reported having undertaken patrol encounters at Mericourt, south of Lens, and Hargicourt, nine miles north-west of St. Quentin—points separated by at least forty miles; further north, similar affairs took place on the Ypres-Staden railway and at Fleurbaix, south of Armentières. These operations were

all to our advantage. At Fleurbaix the enemy suffered severely in killed and wounded. We took prisoners and a machine-gun.

While the increase in enemy artillery activity was, perhaps, most pronounced on the Cambrai front, his raiding energy was expended principally on the more northerly sectors. Out of nine consecutive attempts, only two were delivered on points further south than Mericourt. Little happened

between that position and the Bapaume-Cambrai road, a distance of twenty miles. It was another eleven miles to the most southerly point at which a little action was reported—that of our troops north-east of St. Quentin. Consequently,



AT ALBERT, WHERE THE NOW WORLD-FAMED MADONNA AND CHILD STATUE STILL REMAINS BENDING FORWARD ON THE HALF-WRECKED CATHEDRAL SPIRE: BRITISH HEAVY GUNS PASSING THROUGH ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT.—[Official Photograph.]

next visit; then came the turn of the Polygon Wood, which lies between the two former points attacked. Then the Cambrai front had remembrances north of Havrincourt and the Bapaume-Cambrai road; while about the same time, some

the Cambrai front had little trouble in respect of local attacks for the greater part of the period here considered. In brief, raids in the north, fairly active gun-fire in the north and the centre, with strong cannonades in the south, increasing in frequency and intensity, was the order of the week



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: FIXING UP A ROAD CAMOUFLAGE SCREEN TO PREVENT THE ENEMY OBSERVING TROOP MOVEMENTS ALONG IT.—[Official Photograph.]

on the British front. On the night of the 6th, Liverpool troops carried out a successful raid east of Armentières, capturing prisoners and a machine-gun, and suffering only light casualties. On the 7th, the British took prisoners in a raid near Quéant, and repulsed an attack west of La Bassée. Enemy guns were again busy at Le Verguier and Monchy-le-Preux.

"Marked artillery activity" opened the week on the French front north of the Aisne. The guns were also violent west of Fresnes, between the Oise and the Aisne, in preparation for a raid, which our Allies had no difficulty in repelling. On the 4th, the batteries on both sides fired heavily in the Verdun region, and the duel extended with some intensity to the north of the Aisne, to Mount Cornillet (in Champagne), to the Argonne, and Upper Alsace. The following day the guns continued "fairly lively" at certain points north of the Chemin des Dames. An attempted enemy raid at Corbeny, in that region, was dispersed with loss before it reached the French lines. At Fille Morte, in the Argonne, our Allies returned with some prisoners from a successful raid. The same night, in the neighbourhood of the Bois des Fosses, the artillery fire became violent. The 6th was quiet along the whole front,

except some gun-fire on both sides at Auberive. An increase of liveliness was reported on the 7th from the Aisne, the right bank of the Meuse at Samogneux, at Hill 344, and Hartmannsweilerkopf. At Braye-en-Layonnais and Mortier Wood enemy attacks were repulsed; the French made a successful raid east of the Teton, in Champagne; the guns were violent in Alsace, and two enemy raids were foiled in the Banholz.

The air fighting of the period was even brisker than that last recorded, and again formed the principal part of the military operations in the West. Many tons of bombs were dropped on positions behind the enemy lines. Malle (south-east of Ghent), Ingelmunster (south-east of Roulers), Lichtervelde (south-east of Thorout), the Menin railway station, and an aerodrome south-east of Cambrai were the principal points visited. The French airmen were equally busy. On the 3rd they destroyed fourteen enemy machines in aerial combats; on the 5th they brought down five, and disabled three others; and the same day $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of bombs were dropped on Saarbruck railway.

A period of calm followed the recent fine success of the Italians, and the chief fighting of the week fell to their airmen, who between Jan. 26 and Feb. 6th brought down fifty-six hostile machines. On the 7th a slight



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT IN FRANCE—R.F.C. SALVAGE WORK: AEROPLANES (THAT TO THE RIGHT, THE GIFT OF A BRITISH COLONY) BEING PUT TOGETHER FOR FURTHER SERVICE AFTER RENOVATION.

Official Photograph.

reawakening of gun-fire was reported from the Stelvio, and patrol encounters between the Adige and the Brenta. During the period, Padua, Treviso, and Mestre were again bombed by the enemy.

LONDON: FEB. 9, 1918.



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Feb. 13, 1918

A Notable British Airman.



A FINELY CHARACTERISTIC "ORPEN" PORTRAIT: SEC. LIEUT. A. P. F. RHYS DAVIDS, M.C., D.S.O.

Sec. Lieut. Rhys Davids, who at the time of writing is reported missing, has a brilliant record. No fewer than fifty-six times has this intrepid young airman crossed lines on offensive patrols, and has accounted for twenty-two enemy aeroplanes, including those of the crack German pilot Schafer, and also Voss, whose Fokker triplane crashed in Allied territory after a desperate engagement.

Lieut. Rhys Davids is only twenty, and was Captain of the School at Eton. Our fine, virile portrait of him is after the painting by William Orpen, A.R.A., one of the official British war-artists, and is a striking representation of a remarkable personality, whose name will always be honourably associated with the great war in the air.

Where fighting Goes on Incessantly.



AT LENS: A WATER-STATION WITHIN HALF A MILE OF THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN.

The enemy in Lens are held fast with a bull-dog grip by the Canadians, who are firmly established close by, and keep on attacking Lens with little intermission. The Germans are entrenched in the central portions of the town amidst a congested mass of fortified houses, with underground tunnels and works, like the runs and passages in a rabbit warren. The British forces hold a section

of the outskirts and suburban mining villages on one side, steadily biting their way in. Every foot of ground has, literally, to be gained by incessant encounters at the closest quarters. The house seen, where the Canadians have a water-station to supply their posts near by, is within half a mile of the centre of Lens, and is continually under fire.—[Canadian War Records.]

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On the Western front: A Barn Rest-Barrack.



BEHIND THE LINES: A BARN WITH TIERS OF MATTRESS-HAMMOCKS AS SLEEPING QUARTERS.

The curious open doll's-house-interior effect that the illustration on this page at first glance suggests shows one of the ingenious and very effective housing devices which have been adopted where opportunity offered in some of the roomy farmstead buildings at places behind the lines on the Western Front. The large and spacious barn in which a number of Canadians are seen, through

the method adopted, was converted into barracks providing sleeping accommodation for three times the number of men that the floor space available in the building could have housed ordinarily. The spacious interior between the barn floor and the roof is fitted up with tiers of spring-mattress hammocks, each tier having a narrow gangway down the centre.—[Canadian War Records.]



Near Lens: Crossing a Barrage of German "Archies"



SHRAPNEL-BURSTS IN MID-AIR AS A SCOUTING AIRMAN TRAVERSED THE GERMAN

One of our airmen on scouting duty is seen in the above illustration, being fired at by shrapnel while running the gauntlet of a barrage of German "Archies" in the day-time, while crossing the enemy's lines near Lens. The aeroplane is seen well across to the right, towards the lower corner of the illustration, with, in rear of it and above, the woolly looking puffs of

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LINES: A DARING RUNNING OF THE GAUNTLET—AND AN INSPIRING SIGHT.

smoke from the bursting German shrapnel. The speed at which the plane travelled may be judged by the distance in rear at which the shells are bursting. Obviously the guns were laid for their projectiles to explode close to and in advance of the machine, so that it might be peppered in by the fan-like spread of the shrapnel bullets.—[Canadian War Records.]

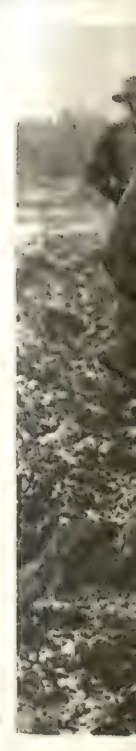
On the Western front: Battlefield Cleanings.



ENEMY SPOIL: WILTSHIRES WEARING THEIR TROPHIES; A GUN-PIT TAKEN BY A TANK.

"Finds" of enemy spoil and trophies continue to be made in and about the captured maze of German trenches of the First and Second Hindenburg Lines near Cambrai, which we hold. Trench-raids on portions of the enemy positions, also, now and again bring in additional trophies. Detachments returning from our own trenches on relief are constantly to be seen got up, as the party

of the Wiltshires shown in the upper illustration, in German caps and helmets. One helmeted man near the head of the column is also carrying a German "can" bomb. The German gun-pit in the second illustration was captured by the Tank seen in the background. The debris of the gun it held, as "knocked out" by the Tank, lies in the gun-pit.—[Official Photographs.]



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MULES IN THE MUD: TOWING ONE ON TO ITS FEET: TWO HAULING UP ANOTHER.

“February Fill-dyke” holds the greater part of the Western Front for the time being stuck in the mud; rendering offensive movements on any scale impossible. There could hardly be a more telling picture of the condition and appearance of the surface of the ground, near the lines, than that shown in these two illustrations. Near and far the surface appears as a muddy morass;

deep, sticky, slimy mud, kept water-logged by patches everywhere of slowly thawing snow. In the upper illustration one of the mules of a transport team is shown trying, with the aid of some men, to tow on to its feet a fallen mule. In the lower illustration a pair of mules are needed, to haul out another mule that has slipped into a shell-hole.—[Official Photographs.]



On the Western front: "Havock"—and the R.f.A.



RUIN AND WRECKAGE—IN THE WEST: HALF A SHELTER BETTER THAN NONE.

Since the word was given, "Cry Havock! and let slip the dogs of war," scenes such as that shown in our photographs have been among the "common objects of the countryside" with our own brave soldiers and their allies. They are full of desolation, but the human element shown tells of anything rather than despair. In the first photograph the village church has been reduced to a

mere shell, yet the horses stand peacefully in the shelter of the wrecked walls, and the gallant men of the Royal Field Artillery go placidly about their duties. In the second picture there is even a suggestion of grim humour in the calm content with which Tommy smokes while his comrade completes his horse's toilet, beneath the semi-shelter of a shell-wrecked shed.—[Official Photograph.]



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Feb. 13, 1918

A Typical Transport Camel in Palestine.



ONE OF A "FLEET" OF 30,000: THE "SHIP OF THE DESERT" AS TRANSPORT ANIMAL.

The camel has played a conspicuous part in the Palestine campaign both as mount for the Imperial Camel Corps, and for transport. General Allenby says in his despatch: "The chief difficulties were those of water and transport. . . . There were no good roads south of the line Gaza-Beersheba, and no reliance could, therefore, be placed on the use of motor transport. Owing

to the steep banks of many of the wadis, the routes passable by wheeled transport were limited, and the going was heavy and difficult. Practically the whole of the transport available, including 30,000 pack camels, had to be allotted to one portion of the force to enable it to be supplied with food and ammunition 15 to 20 miles in advance of railhead."—[Photo. by Topical.]

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: LXXXVIII.—THE 30TH FOOT.

BROTHERS OF "THE CRAFT" AT WATERLOO.

THE 30th Foot, the Cambridgeshire (now the East Lancashire Regiment), who formed their square at Waterloo together with the 73rd, with the 33rd and 69th in support, repulsed the rear and right column of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. Some time earlier, they came in for the memorable charges of the French Cuirassiers. These onsets produced unusual incidents, for at times single horsemen would break away from the main body, and, galloping round the square, would attempt, by drawing the British fire upon themselves, to give their massed comrades a better opportunity of charging home. Four times the Cuirassiers overrode the Dutch supporting batteries on the right; four times they were beaten off and the guns recovered. Almost despairing of success, they tried another *ruse de guerre*. A squadron commander rode up to Sir Colin Halkett, commanding the Fifth Brigade, and offered his sword. But that wary old campaigner saw through the trick, and ignored the feigned

surrender. The Frenchman rode off and rallied his men to another charge.

The fresh onset had no better success. More men and horses went down in a weltering mass before the British fire. As the enemy again drew off, an officer of the 30th noticed a young French

Adjutant lying pinned down under his horse. His helmet had been shot off, exposing a very handsome head and a face of singular beauty and attractiveness. Already several bayonets were pointed at the fallen man, and short shrift would have been his had not the British Captain, who felt a strange and sudden interest in his helpless foe, interposed and commanded his men to desist. The Captain, rushing forward, disentangled the Adjutant from his horse and raised

him from the ground. The young man, who was unhurt, at once grasped the hand of his preserver. It was not an ordinary hand-clasp: it conveyed the secret sign of a sacred brotherhood.

The Frenchman was the first to speak. "I

[Continued overleaf]



ON A CANADIAN SECTOR ON THE WESTERN FRONT: AT A LIGHT-RAILWAY MATERIAL DUMP—BOLTING SLEEPERS TO SHORT LENGTHS OF RAIL IN READINESS FOR REMOVAL FORWARD.—[Canadian War Records.]



ON A CANADIAN SECTOR ON THE WESTERN FRONT: FILLING A LARGE WATER-TANK WITHIN RANGE OF THE ENEMY'S SHELLS FOR HAULAGE FORWARD BY AN ARMoured TRACTOR ALONG A BATTLEFIELD LIGHT-RAILWAY LINE.—[Canadian War Records.]



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On the Western front: In a "Back Area" Village.



THE WORK OF A LONG-RANGE RANDOM SHELL: WHERE EVERYBODY, AND THE DOG, ESCAPED HARM.

The village in which the above photograph of a partially destroyed house was taken lies at some distance in rear of the Canadian lines; in the "back-area" as the Canadians call the district, because of its being well to the rear. The place is, however, within long-range shell-fire from the Germans, and occasionally shells drop on the village; more or less random shots, to "search" the neigh-

bourhood. The result of a hit by a shell, the velocity of which presumably was nearly spent by reason of the long range, so that on impact the projectile only penetrated the upper part of the house, is shown here. It is stated that there were no casualties. The girl on the left is holding her pet dog, which escaped with a bad fright.—[Canadian War Records.]

claim," he said, "your protection as a brother-Mason."

"You have it already, *mon ami*," replied the Englishman; "you had it even before you gave me the symbol of fraternity."

They stood together, amid the din and horror

to move down the slope. The young Adjutant watched with kindling eyes, not wholly free of apprehension. His companion asked what men were these.

"The Imperial Guards!" The boy's patriotism flamed up. He added, "And you will soon see what kind of men they are."

The Captain smiled, and made no reply.

Suddenly the Frenchman's mood changed. "For God's sake," he cried, "send me to the rear."

"But, my dear boy, you would almost certainly be killed. If you stay here you have a chance, and, after all, we run an equal risk."

"Ah, but there is a difference! If you fall, you fall by your enemy; but I—I fall by the hands of my friends. You can understand my feelings?"

Any reply was lost in the onset of the Guard. In that final moment of grim tussle the British Captain's attention was wholly occupied with his men. When he had time to remember his prisoner, Waterloo was won. The last hope of Napoleon had melted away. The Old Guard lay in ghastly heaps around the unbroken British squares. At

length the Captain of the 30th looked about for the Frenchman. He was nowhere to be seen. The odds were all against his escape. His rescuer saw his face no more, and had little doubt that the boy was dead. He mourned

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF LENS: CANADIANS EMERGING AFTER EXPLORING ONE OF THE FORMER GERMAN CONCRETE-BUILT TUNNELS WHICH RAMIFY IN ALL DIRECTIONS UNDERNEATH OUR PRESENT POSITION.—[Canadian War Records.]

of battle, each touched with a curious, inexplicable emotion. Apart from the claims of their esoteric craft, they liked each other at first sight, and, forgetting their surroundings, sought better acquaintance. The Captain withdrew his prisoner to the shelter of the square, and the young Frenchman, linking his arm in the Englishman's, stood beside him to watch the fortunes of the day. As far as the Captain's duty allowed, they contrived to hold much friendly conversation, and found themselves in wonderful sympathy. Their first instincts had not been false. The Cuirassier Adjutant was very young, very impetuous, very amiable—a charming boy, full of gratitude to a generous foe; anxious, too, for the fortunes of his beloved France. Like his leader, he hoped to the end in Napoleon's star. Never perhaps, in the heat of combat had two men, technically enemies, experienced such a conflict of feeling.

"If we come out of this," said the Briton, "and see happier times, we must keep touch."

"But certainly, Monsieur. And my mother, how she will thank you!"

For the moment there was a lull. The smoke cleared a little. New events were preparing. On the opposite ridge a dark mass formed and began

him as sincerely as though he had known him for a lifetime. Their friendship had lasted just three crowded hours.



GENERAL CURRIE, OF THE CANADIANS, DECORATED BY A BELGIAN GENERAL WITH THE BELGIAN "CROIX DE GUERRE" AND "ORDER OF THE CROWN": THE GENERALS MEET AND SALUTE.

Canadian War Records.



On



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A somewhat near Fancourt trapped in its path lay was the soft ground to give

On the Western front: A Roadside Tank Incident.



TRAPPED IN A DITCH: A TANK STOPPED OWING TO THE WATER-LOGGED SOIL COLLAPSING.

A somewhat unusual scene by the roadside on the Western Front near Famcourt, is shown in the illustration on this page—a Tank trapped in the deep ditch at the side of a highway across which its path lay. Presumably the immediate cause of the misadventure was the soft state of the water-logged soil, which caused the ground to give way on one bank of the ditch, and collapse under

the ponderous mass of the Tank, preventing its lifting motive power from raising its end sufficiently to clear the edge of the bank on the further side. A Tank, also, after being hard hit in action, or with its machinery partially crippled, might be liable to a breakdown in similar circumstances. The disablement in many cases can often be remedied a little later.—[Official Photograph.]

With the Tanks on the Western front.



TOWARDS CAMBRAI: IN A HINDENBURG-LINE TRENCH, NOW OURS; TANKDROME SUPPLIES.

Various accidental local circumstances occasionally bring Tanks to a halt in action, in spite of the marvellous "agility"—if one may use the word in connection with so cumbrous and ponderous a structure as a Tank—they display in getting over apparently impassable obstacles. A direct hit from a heavy shell, or some suddenly developed defect in the machinery, is also, of course,

responsible for some breakdowns; but the percentage of stoppages from this cause is comparatively small. In the upper illustration a Tank, bearing the quaintly dainty name of "Hyacinth," is seen temporarily come to grief in the second trench-system of the Hindenburg Line, while negotiating a stiff climb out. We captured the trench; some "Leicestershires" are seen there.—[Official Photo.]

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With the Tanks on the Cambrai Battlefield.



IN ACTION: CHARGING A GERMAN BARBED-WIRE ENTANGLEMENT; TACKLING A WOOD.

The upper illustration shows an episode of the victorious onset of the Tanks in the opening attack at Cambrai, of which the war correspondents made mention—the way in which the Tanks “went for” the German barbed-wire entanglements. The entanglements tackled by the Tanks were spoken of as being exceptionally formidable—as, indeed, the portion shown here looks. The Tanks,

we are told, burst into the entanglements, ploughed them up, crumpled and rolled up the wire and iron stakes in matted masses, and passed over, rolling them out as a housewife’s rolling-pin flattens out a pancake. How the Tanks crashed through the woods on the battlefield, like elephants trampling through a cane-brake, the second illustration shows.—[Official Photographs.]



Winter Mountain Warfare above the Snow-Line on



FILING IN OPEN ORDER ON SKIS ACROSS A SNOWFIELD: AN ITALIAN RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE MOVING

One purpose of the Austro-German northern thrust from the Trentino was to break through the defence line across the mountains in the Lake Garda region and drive the Italians down to the plains of Lombardy and Venetia. The stubborn resistance of the Italians in that quarter foiled the effort. They have held on to the southern ranges of the Trentino Alps, and are maintaining

their positions there—their offensive with attack crossing the Vedretta de

ove the Snow-Line on the Italian Northern front.



ALIAN RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE MOVING FORWARD, PREPARED TO ATTACK IF OPPORTUNITY OFFERS.

across the mountains
orn resistance of the
and are maintaining
their positions there—continuous mountain warfare throughout the winter being the result. The Italians have repeatedly taken
the offensive with attacks by reconnoitring patrols in force across the snowfields at high altitudes. A detachment on skis is shown
crossing the Vedretta del Mandrone, out on a reconnaissance in force—i.e., prepared to attack.—[Italian Official Photograph.]



At a "Tankdrome" on the Western front:

Tank Squadrons



RANGED LIKE A FLEET AT ANCHOR, IN REGULAR DIVISIONS AND SQUADRONS: ONE

The Tanks on the Western Front have their own "lines," within easy reach of the battle-area, exactly as the other branches, or "arms," of the service have theirs. "Tankdromes" is the authorised name for these, on the analogy of the corresponding air service name for aeroplane camps and hangars, of "Aerodromes." There the crews of the Tanks are encamped, with,

OF THE "TANKDROMES" WHERE T
close at hand, repair-workshops, stores-
themselves are kept drawn up by squa
A suggestive detail, shown in the illust

Western front:

Tank Squadrons on a Muster-Ground in Camp.



IONS AND SQUADRONS: ONE

actly as the other branches,
analogy of the corresponding
Tanks are encamped, with,

OF THE "TANKDROMES" WHERE THE TANKS ARE STATIONED BETWEEN BATTLES.

close at hand, repair-workshops, store-sheds for petrol, and gun-ammunition magazines. As seen in the illustration, the Tanks themselves are kept drawn up by squadrons and divisions on the outskirts of the Tankdrome, ready to move off as ordered. A suggestive detail, shown in the illustration, is the number "528" on the nearest Tank.—[Official Photograph.]



On the Western front at a British



R.F.C. MACHINES: A BOMBING SQUADRON LINED UP T

The upper illustration shows aeroplanes of a Royal Flying Corps bombing squadron lined up at the aerodrome in readiness for starting off on an expedition at the appointed hour. Just as every regiment parades on its assembly ground before going to the trenches or into action in the open, and the arms and ammunition of every man are closely inspected, company by company, by the officers in

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